

Visibility

Pollution Prevention Publication

Maricopa County Environmental
Services Department

July—September 2000

PHOENIX MEETS ONE-HOUR OZONE NATIONAL HEALTH STANDARD

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced on May 11, 2000 that the Phoenix metropolitan area has not exceeded the ozone national health standard in the last three years.

"I am very pleased that the Phoenix area has achieved three clean years for ground-level ozone," said Felicia Marcus, the U.S. EPA's regional administrator. "Arizona's hard work and achievement in meeting this standard means easier breathing for Phoenix residents. To continue this healthy streak, Arizona must continue its successful efforts to reduce ozone levels."

Because of this record, the EPA is proposing to suspend several clean air planning requirements. These include a serious area ozone attainment demonstration, a 9 percent rate of progress demonstration, and contingency measures in case of failure to attain.

Additionally, EPA sanction clocks and Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) requirements are suspended as long as the Phoenix metropolitan area continues to attain the 1-hour standard.

Although the Phoenix metropolitan area has met the 1-hour ozone health standard, this is only the first step toward redesignation as a clean air attainment area. A finding that an area has attained the 1-

hour ozone standard does not automatically redesignate the area to attainment for the standard nor does it guarantee a future redesignation to attainment. Redesignation is a separate process under the Clean Air Act.

To qualify for redesignation, Arizona must meet several conditions:

- The Phoenix area must continue to attain the 1-hour ozone standard.
- Arizona must have a fully approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the area.
- The improvements must be determined to be due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions.
- Arizona must submit a maintenance plan that shows the region will continue to meet the clean air standard for the next ten years.
- Finally, the state must have met all the applicable nonattainment area requirements.

Under the Clean Air Act, the Phoenix area was required to attain the one-hour ozone standard by November 15, 1999. Each air quality monitoring site is allowed three exceedances -- pollution levels higher than the public health standard -- within any three consecutive years. The Phoenix area achieved this standard by successfully

implementing a number of measures to reduce pollution, including a vehicle emission inspection program, a cleaner burning gasoline program, a trip reduction program and a voluntary lawnmower replacement program.

In 1997, EPA revised the ozone standards by replacing the 1-hour standard of 0.12 parts per million (ppm) with a new 8-hour 0.08 ppm standard. However, the 8-hour standard is currently in litigation and EPA is limited in how they can implement it.

Ground-level ozone is the primary constituent of smog and is a respiratory irritant which can impair breathing. Ground-level ozone is produced by a combination of pollutants from many sources, including smokestacks, cars, paints, and solvents.

Exposure can reduce lung function and increase susceptibility to respiratory infection. It can also aggravate pre-existing respiratory diseases, such as asthma. Children are very sensitive because their lungs are still developing and they spend more time outside, playing and exercising when ozone levels are the highest.

Long-term exposure can lead to premature aging of the lungs and/or chronic respiratory illnesses, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

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EPA PROPOSES APPROVAL OF ARIZONA'S PM10 PLAN



EPA is proposing to approve Arizona's Revised Serious Area Particulate Plan for PM10 for the Maricopa County (Phoenix) Nonattainment Area.

EPA is also proposing to grant Arizona's request to extend the deadline for attaining the annual PM10 standard from 2001 to 2006. Finally, EPA is proposing to approve Maricopa County's fugitive dust rules, Rules 310 and 301.01 and Appendix C, and its residential woodburning restriction ordinance into the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP).

The Phoenix metropolitan area was designated a serious nonattainment area

for PM10 in 1996. Arizona is required to develop a plan to reduce particulate matter in the Phoenix area to healthy levels. The current plan is the latest in a series of air quality plans addressing the PM10 problem in Phoenix.

The plan EPA is proposing to approve is the latest in a series of state plans aimed at improving PM-10 air quality in the Phoenix area. Sanctions were imposed in Phoenix on March 2, 2000, because the state failed to correct deficiencies in its earlier plans for controlling PM10. With the proposed approval of the revised PM10 plan, EPA is issuing an interim final determination that stays the sanctions until they take final action on the plan.

The principal contributors to elevated PM10 levels in the Phoenix area are fugitive dust sources such as construction sites, unpaved roads, vacant lots and paved road dust. Also contributing to the PM-10 problem, are internal and external combustion sources, including directly-emitted PM10 from automobiles, trucks, construction equipment, bus, residential woodburning and industrial, commercial, and residential use of natural gas and fuel oil.

For more information on this action, please see the April 13, 2000 edition of the Federal Register, available at <http://www.epa.gov/region09/air/pmphoenix/index.html>.

310 ON 3-10-00

On March 10, 2000, Maricopa County Air Quality Division Compliance Staff, with assistance from the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department, made random inspections of commercial vehicles to make sure that commercial vehicles – mainly haul trucks – were in compliance with Rule 310 (Fugitive Dust Sources).

According to Rule 310, haul trucks must be loaded so that none of the material



being hauled spills onto the public roadway and must be covered with a tarp or other suitable closure. Not having a

haul truck tarped is a common violation of Rule 310. However, of the 13 commercial vehicles inspected on March 10th, all were in compliance with Rule 310.

The Maricopa County Air Quality Division says "Thanks!"

MCESD LAUNCHES TWO NEW AREAS ON WEBSITE

In May 2000, the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD) added two new sections to its website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/default.asp>. The two programs are part of the Water and Waste Management Division.



The Drinking Water Program regulates public water systems that operate in Maricopa County. Some of the water systems regulated by Maricopa County include the cities of Phoenix, Mesa, Scottsdale, Peoria, Gilbert, Tempe, Glendale, Chandler, and the town of Fountain Hills. The purpose of the Drinking Water Program is to assure that the water provided by these

systems is safe to drink.

The Drinking Water Program's webpage at <http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/water/drink/drinking.htm> features city water test results, Valley-wide water reports, instructions for taking water samples, water-related news, program awards, and links to other tap water information sites.

The Vector Control Program investigates citizen complaints dealing with mosquitoes, flies and non-native rodents. Vector Control provides mosquito eating fish free to the public and educates the public on mosquito reducing techniques. They also identify current and potential breeding sites, apply appropriate treatments, and work in conjunction with

State officials to perform monthly monitoring and testing of mosquito samples for diseases.



The Vector Control Program's webpage at <http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/water/vector/vecctrl.htm> features information on mosquitoes, flies, and rodents, locating problem areas, managing wetlands, historical statistics, mosquito "hot spots", and links to other sites for more information.

ENVIRONMENTAL LINGO: WHAT'S IN A WORD?

By George Greenly, Compliance Mgr.

I believe that the answer to the above question depends upon the word and who is answering the question.

A case in point, for example, is the word "P²." Alright, "P²" is not a word, but it is usually thought of as meaning "pollution prevention." As implied in the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, "pollution prevention" is essentially equivalent to source reduction, i.e.,

"Source reduction means any practice which:

- (i) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal;***
- (ii) reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.***

The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, and improvements in housekeeping,



maintenance, training, or inventory control."

The International Organization for Standards (ISO) standard for Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001) talks about "prevention of pollution." Is this the same as "P²", i.e., pollution prevention? Not exactly, since ISO 14001 defines "prevention of pollution" as:

"Use of processes, practices, materials or products that avoid, reduce or control pollution, which may include recycling, treatment, process changes, control mechanisms, efficient use of resources and material substitution."

Pollution prevention, as defined above from the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, means "end-of-pipe" reduction,

whereas prevention of pollution means avoiding, reducing or controlling pollution via the use of processes, practices, materials or products before it gets into the "pipeline to the environment."

Having mentioned ISO 14001, which is the international standard for environmental management systems (EMS), it might be beneficial to define what is meant by EMS.

EMS is defined in ISO 14001 as:

"The part of the overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy."

This definition is also used in A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 1, Article 5: Voluntary Environmental Performance Program.

More information on ISO 14001 can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/owmitnet/iso2.htm>. More information on EMS can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/epaems01/index.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/dfe/tools/ems/overview.html>.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

A monthly report of enforcement actions is published on our website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap/news.htm>. This is a summary of the air enforcement actions of the quarter.

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department uses one or more of the following methods to bring companies into compliance with the Air Pollution Control Regulations:

- A Permit Revocation may be initiated against a facility that has not demonstrated compliance or has been found in violation of any applicable Rule.
- A Permit may be suspended immediately for Air Quality violations. The facility would not be permitted to operate.

- Citations are issued for violations of the Air Pollution Control Regulations. The citation directs the defendant to appear for arraignment in Justice Court.
- Orders of Abatement are issued to individuals or corporations for violations of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control regulations. Criminal charges or civil penalties may be pursued.
- Civil Complaints are filed in Superior Court for violations of Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations.

These are the air violations for last quarter:

- DR Horton, Inc. received a Citation for

failure to control dust.

- Jesse L. Stoneburner received a Citation for an untarped truck.
- LGE Corp. received a Citation for failure to control trackout.
- JMW Construction Co., Inc. received a Citation for failure to post their Dust Control Plan.
- Richard Harry Oth received a Citation for an untarped truck.
- Treffers Precision, Inc. received a Citation for failure to meet performance testing requirements.



MARICOPA COUNTY OZONE STATISTICS

In 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the national ambient air quality standards for ozone, replacing the 1-hour standard of 0.12 parts per million (ppm) with a new 8-hour standard of 0.08 ppm. Several studies have shown that health effects occur at levels lower than the previous standard and that exposure times longer than one hour are of concern.

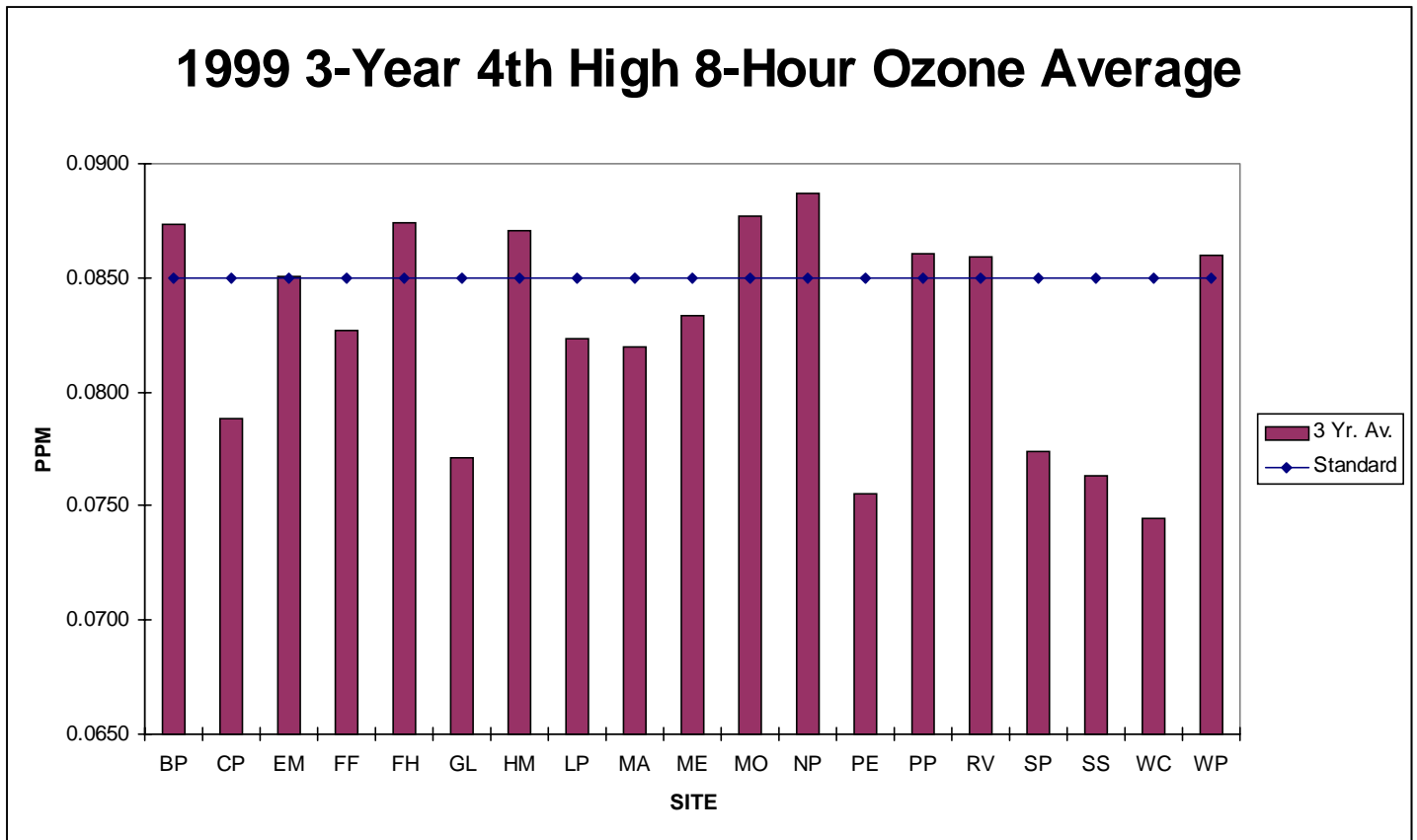
EPA defines the 8-hour standard as a "concentration-based" form, specifically

the 3-year average of the annual 4th-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations.

The 8-hour primary and secondary ozone ambient air quality standards are met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm. All values greater than .085 round to exceed the standard.

The 8-hour standard is currently in litigation and EPA is limited in how they can implement it. However, while appeals continue, agencies are required to monitor for the new standard.

The chart below gives the ozone statistics for Maricopa County. A list of the names and locations of the air quality monitoring sites used is shown under the chart for reference.



CODE	NAME	LOCATION
BP	Blue Point	Usery Pass & Bush Hwy
CP	Central Phoenix	19th St & Roosevelt
EM	Emergency Management	52nd St & McDowell Rd
FF	Falcon Field	McKellips & Greenfield
FH	Fountain Hills	Palisades & Fountain Hills Blvd
GL	Glendale	59th Ave & Olive
HM	Humbolt Mountain	Top of Humbolt Mountain
LP	Lake Pleasant	Desert Outdoor Center
MA	Maryvale	61st Ave & Encanto
ME	Mesa	Broadway & Alma School Rd

CODE	NAME	LOCATION
MO	Mount Ord	Top of Mount Ord
NP	North Phoenix	7th St & Dunlap Ave
PE	Perryville	18915 W Thomas Rd (no longer active)
PP	Pinnacle Peak	Pima Rd & Pinnacle Peak
RV	Rio Verde	Forest Rd & Del Ray Ave
SP	South Phoenix	Central Ave & Broadway
SS	South Scottsdale	Scottsdale Rd & Thomas Rd
WC	West Chandler	Price Rd & Chandler Blvd
WP	West Phoenix	39th Ave & Earll Dr

NEW EPA INITIATIVE TO REINVENT GOVERNMENT—PART III

In Part 2, we discussed the first 4 key actions that EPA will take to accomplish the task of encouraging stewardship and rewarding businesses that excel in environmental management. There are a total of 10. We will focus on the remaining six actions in this article.

Action 5: Deliver compliance assistance information for new “economically significant” rules when and where it’s needed. EPA will provide compliance assistance information typically within 90 days of issuing an “economically significant” rule, so it’s available before new requirements take effect. EPA will continue to make general assistance widely available through the Internet, toll-free phone numbers and other distribution channels. EPA will field test certain draft regulations prior to promulgation and field test certain compliance assistance tools before issuing them.

Under the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA), EPA is required to prepare a compliance guide for new regulations that have a “significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.” In the future, EPA will extend this type of service more broadly by providing compliance assistance guides or self-audits for economically significant rules that are not covered by the SBREFA requirement. Because these guides and checklists must be tailored to each rule and to diverse audiences, they will vary substantially in format and length and will include information on pollution prevention options.

Action 6: Combine compliance assistance, incentives, monitoring and enforcement in order to implement environmental laws in a more strategic manner. EPA will design new



strategies that incorporate a range of options to address major compliance problems. During the past several years, EPA and States have experimented with integrated compliance and enforcement strategies that have included compliance assistance and incentives (such as penalty relief for firms that conduct self-audits). EPA’s experiences with steel mills, university laboratories and chemical companies provide examples of how the strategic combination of enforcement with other environmental management tools can be effective for addressing environmental and compliance problems. In the future, EPA will consult with states, tribes and other stakeholders to identify new opportunities for strategically combining compliance assistance, incentives, monitoring and enforcement. Through this approach, EPA will tailor actions to the particular compliance issues involved.

Action 7: Develop more flexible air permitting policies for protecting the environment. Based on their experiences in pilot projects, EPA will identify those approaches that increase permitting flexibility while providing equal or better levels of environmental and public health protection, provide incentives for pollution prevention, and ensure public participation in permitting decisions. Currently, permits are issued through a decentralized system of state and regional permit writers. EPA will build an extensive support system to disseminate information on new

approaches among this network. EPA will identify approaches that provide greater flexibility in the New Source Review and Title V permitting programs without sacrificing environmental results or weakening the role of the public in permit decisions. EPA will publicize those new approaches so that permit writers at EPA and other regulatory agencies understand and know how to use them, and work with selected sectors for which the new approaches offer the greatest benefit.

Action 8: Speed up the review and issuances of NPDES (water discharge) permits. EPA will streamline NPDES permitting by providing training to improve understanding of the NPDES permitting process and by encouraging applicants to submit draft permit limits or conditions that can expedite regulatory review and approval. Approximately 71,000 facilities have been issued individual NPDES permits, primarily by their State environmental agency. Under the Clean Air Act, permits are issued for a 5 year period. Permit holders must reapply at least 180 days before their permit expires. However, if the permitting authority does not send a new permit before the expiration date, the operations can be continued under the existing permit conditions.

The number of facilities requiring permits has grown substantially since the program’s inception in 1972 and there is a backlog of expired (administratively extended) NPDES permits. To solve these problems, EPA will work with a national organization and two or three states to develop a training program to improve understanding and execution of NPDES permitting. In the pilot states, EPA will encourage permit applicants to use certified professionals to submit draft

(Continued on page 6)

SUCCESS STORY

Many companies have voluntarily reduced or eliminated the use of hazardous chemicals in their operations in recent months. One more company to do so is Anocad Plating & Painting Company, Inc., 6033 West Sherman Street, Phoenix.

Anocad Plating & Painting Company has switched to a non-toxic chemical for its

degreaser and therefore is no longer subject to the MACT standard for halogenated solvent cleaning (40 CFR 63, Subpart T).

This company has a chromium anodizing tank and therefore continues to be subject to the MACT standard for chromium electroplating and anodizing (40 CFR 63, Subpart N).



(Continued from page 5)

permit limits or conditions that can be used to expedite permitting decisions. After a three year demonstration period, EPA will evaluate the experience and make recommendations on whether this permitting approach should be implemented nationally.

Action 9: Build environmental leadership capacity in communities to participate in local environmental problem-solving. EPA will help communities make better decisions about issues that improve public health and their local environment by developing environmental management tools, offering technical assistance, and providing facilitation for dialogue on environmental issues. Environmental problems are best addressed at the state, tribal or local level where unique social, economic and cultural priorities can be better recognized and considered in the decision-making process. Many individuals also want the opportunity to participate in environmental decisions that affect them. EPA will focus on tasks that will increase technical assistance to communities and provide additional support for community involvement in environmental decisions. They will increase technical assistance to communities by establishing new centers

that include outreach to communities. As part of a national program on hazardous material research, EPA already supports five regional university consortiums. EPA will also establish "Good Neighbor" groups in economically disadvantaged areas with major industrial sources. EPA Region 5 will be the lead to develop a good neighbor guidance document to be used in other parts of the country.

Action 10: Provide "smart growth" support to states, tribes and communities to help them find solutions to livability issues. Because community development patterns have a great impact on environmental conditions and overall quality of life, EPA will support and encourage smart growth decisions by individuals, communities, businesses and state, tribal and local governments. The development patterns in the U.S. over the last half of the century have resulted in voracious land consumption and the loss of farmland, open space and wildlife habitat. These changes also include traffic congestion and air pollution, diminished access to nature and open space, and more contaminated stormwater runoff. These changes have driven communities to take a look at development patterns and use innovative growth strategies. EPA's role in smart growth is not to provide

regulatory mandates, but to support others' smart growth efforts. They will accomplish this by assisting in establishing commuter choice programs around the country, which are voluntary programs to improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion by educating employees about tax incentives for public transit, van pooling and parking benefits.

EPA will seek to increase the number of Superfund sites in productive use. There are already more than 100 Superfund sites that have been recycled and returned to productive use. EPA will select 50 pilot sites for Superfund recycling and provide up to \$100,000 for a reuse assessment and for public outreach activities to determine future uses of the site.

EPA will also incorporate smart growth principles in the water pollution program. They will propose changes to the total maximum daily load or TMDL regulations by specifying how much pollutant loadings need to be reduced for the waterbody to attain water quality standards.

Finally, EPA will work with financial institutions to develop reforms in financing that encourage more livable communities.

SBEAP WELCOMES NEW EMPLOYEE



The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) has a new staff member as of June 12. Scott Spear, our new Environmental Compliance Specialist, will assist businesses in complying with the County's air quality rules by conducting on-site visits, providing help with applications and rules, and participating in workshops and seminars, as well as a variety of other duties.

Scott came to us from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's air quality division. However, previously he worked in MCESD's enforcement section for over 3 years. Scott's education is in environmental management and law.

If you need any type of air quality or environmental compliance assistance, please feel free to give Scott a call at (602) 506-5149.

RULE COMPLIANCE DEADLINES

⇒ **Rule 317 (Hospital/Medical/ Infectious Waste Incinerators)** - Beginning either September 15, 2000, or on the effective date of an EPA-approved operating permit program under Clean Air Act Title V and the implementing regulations

under 40 CFR Part 70 in Arizona, whichever date is later, designated facilities subject to this rule shall operate pursuant to a permit issued under the EPA-approved operating permit program.

COOL WEBSITES




If you know of a website you think other readers would like to see, send it to Dee at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

- ☆ **GreenBiz.com** (www.greenbiz.com) is the resource center for business, the environment, and the bottom line. They bring environmental information, resources, and tools to the mainstream business community.
- ☆ **Business and the Environment** (www.cutter.com/bate) is a monthly online newsletter featuring news and information on environmental management.
- ☆ **The Gallery of Environmentally Preferable Goods and Services** (<http://tbe.mit.edu/gallery/>) is a compilation of particularly innovative examples of environmental practices and green products found in various industries.


July 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4 Independence Day	5	6 Workshop	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20 Workshop	21	22
23	24	25 Hearing	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 	2	3 Workshop	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17 Workshop	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

September 2000

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1 Dust Class EPA Deadline	2
3	4 Labor Day	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22 	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30 EPA Deadline

AIR RULE WORKSHOPS AND HEARINGS

Public workshops are held at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 560. Public hearings are held at the Board of Supervisors' Auditorium, 205 W. Jefferson St. and are tentative until set by the Board. Draft copies of rules are available at the Air Quality Division, 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201. For updates, call (602) 506-0169. This schedule, current Air Quality Rules, and proposed draft rules are available at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap/wkshops.htm>.

July 6th—Public Workshop

Rule 280 (Fees) at 9am

July 20th—Public Workshop

Rule 311 (Particulate Matter from Process Industries) at 1pm

July 26th—Public Hearing at 9am

Rule 100 (General Provisions & Definitions); New Rule 130 (Emergency Provisions); New Rule 140 (Excess Emissions); New Rule 201 (Emissions Caps); Rule 220 (Non-Title V Permit Provisions); Rule 500 (Attainment Area Classification); New Appendix D (List of Insignificant Activities); New Appendix E (List of Trivial Activities)

August 3rd—Public Workshops

Rule 319 (Ginning Operations) at 9am; Rules 321 (Municipal Solid Waste Landfills), 360 (New Source Performance Standards), 370 (Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant Program) & 371 (Acid Rain) at 11am

August 17th—Public Workshops

New Rules 322 (Power Plant Operations) & 323 (External Combustion Units) at 9am

September 1st—Class

Reducing Pollution From Construction, Course NC500-0808, Paradise Valley Community College, Room K102, 2-5pm. Call (602) 787-6800 to register.

September 1st—EPA Application Deadline

September 30th—EPA Application Deadline

Under the National Environmental Performance Track program, EPA will reward companies that exceed minimum regulatory requirements and take extra steps to reduce and prevent pollution. More information on this new program is available at <http://www.epa.gov/performance-track/>. There are two application deadlines: if your application is received by September 1st, you will be notified if you qualify in November; if your application is received by September 30th, you will be notified in December. Facilities that apply by September 1st and meet the program requirements will be considered Charter Participants and receive additional recognition benefits.

Visibility Pollution Prevention Publication

Maricopa County Environmental
Services Department

1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Phone: 602-506-6794

Fax: 602-506-6179

Email: dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov

Have A Terrific Summer!



We're on the Web!
[Http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap](http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap)

MARK YOUR CALENDAR...

MCESD's SBEAP is hosting a "Regulatory Round-Up" seminar on October 26 at the Holiday Inn Sunspree Resort in Scottsdale. This 1/2 day program will provide information and ideas that may help you save money and improve your environmental

compliance. Topics will include Emergency Preparedness, OSHA, air permitting, Pollution Prevention and mentoring. Please check back over the summer for more details at: <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap/news.htm>.

REDUCE WASTE

We have a great idea to help you reduce waste and pollution - read *Visibility* on the internet! Not only will you save paper and mailing labels, but you'll also be able to see *Visibility* before anyone else. Every issue is available on our website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>.

[maricopa.gov/sbeap](http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap). You can also receive notification when each new issue is available via e-mail. Just send your name, company name, phone number, and e-mail address to Dee Romesburg at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov or call (602) 506-6794.

THE VISIBILITY NEWSLETTER

is published quarterly by the Pollution Prevention Committee of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD). Questions and requests to be added to the mailing list or email notification list may be addressed to Dee Romesburg at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85004, by phone at (602) 506-6794, or by email at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

Dee Romesburg, Editor

CONTRIBUTORS

Jo Crumbaker; George Greenly; Rick Kramer-Howe; Johanna Kuspert; Jess Lotwala; Maureen Lynch; Patty Nelson; and Richard Polito.; Erin Siebenthal.